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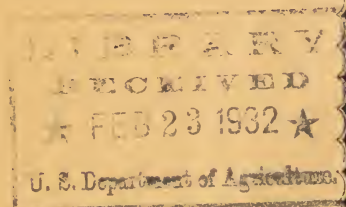
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1932

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

Hudson's Wholesale Nurseries

TANGENT :: :: OREGON



Fruit, Nut and Ornamental
Trees and Plants

VERY IMPORTANT

We are making the following list of discounts on quantity purchases:

Orders totaling \$	10.00 to \$	20.00 take a discount of	10 per cent.
"	20.00 "	50.00 "	" 12½ "
"	50.00 "	100.00 "	" 15 "
"	100.00 "	200.00 "	" 17½ "
"	200.00 "	300.00 "	" 20 "
"	300.00 "	500.00 "	" 22½ "
"	500.00 and up	" "	" 25 "

The above gives you a sliding scale of prices, so that if your order is a large one you are receiving the advantage of practically wholesale prices and will eliminate a lot of figuring over the old way of selling nursery stock where the prices are based on 10, 100, 1000, etc., also gives you the advantage on your entire order, instead of on just a few items that reach a sufficient quantity to get a reduction in the old manner of figuring.

We pay transportation charges on all CASH orders

WE HAVE NO ARMY OF STENOGRAPHERS

In fact we haven't any, but every detail of raising, selling and shipping approximately 150,000 fruit trees annually is personally superintended by our Mr. Hudson, therefore we have tried to get this catalogue in shape so that varieties, sizes, prices, etc., are easily understood by our customers in order to cut down office correspondence.

We feel that the filling of your orders is the most important part, therefore rather than to put in time doing office work, the major part of our time finds us personally selecting the stock that goes into your orders, resulting in your getting the best of stock that will come true to name and also insuring careful packing so same will reach you in finest condition. We make it a point NOT to put in a tree we would not be willing to plant ourselves and we assure you we are particular in what we would plant, however if there are any details you wish to be informed about, we will willingly and promptly take care of same.

We do not wish to infer that one man does all this work, for we have a lot of men working, but we do wish to have it understood that these men are working under the watchful eye of the owner at all times and candidly believe we have less mistakes, less complaints and the best satisfied customers of any nursery on the coast, for the stock sent to you is what counts, when you get it and afterwards when it comes into bearing. "By their fruit ye shall know them" surely applies to a nursery better than any other business we know of.

Trusting you had rather have the most of our service and time used in filling your order, instead of sitting in the office with my feet on the desk, I remain

Yours truly,

THE OWNER



Pool Your Orders and All Receive Benefit of Better Discount

You and your neighbors may Club together and receive the discount on the combined amount of all your orders.

We will pack and ship each parties order separately if desired.



READ CAREFULLY

No Charges For Boxing and Packing

[We have always regarded this as a nuisance charge]

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

on all Cash Orders in territory west of the Rocky Mountains, south of the Canadian line, and north of San Francisco. Cash must accompany order.

Guarantee of genuineness, the same as universally given by leading nurseries, namely: That while we use the greatest care to insure all our stock to be absolutely true to name, it is mutually agreed and understood by the purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held responsible for more than was originally paid to us for the actual number of trees found to be untrue to name. In addition will add,



Showing Manner of Preparing Packages for Shipment, Bundles Are First Burlaped, Then Completely Wrapped With Heavy, Tough Paper, Making the Package Practically Frostproof.

that every detail in growing, budding, digging, grading and packing is under our personal attention and supervision, insuring as far as possible that the stock will be satisfactory on arrival and afterwards when it comes into bearing.

If in any instance stock is found to be unsatisfactory on arrival from causes over which we have control, please notify us within 10 days from date of its arrival and we will, under proper proof replace with satisfactory stock or return amount paid us for the stock in question, however, it is distinctly understood and agreed that we are not to be held responsible for damage occurring to stock after we have delivered same in good condition to the transportation companies, for the care of same is then beyond our control; but we will do all in our power to guard against and to prevent any injury occurring whatever.

Caution—Be careful in unpacking to note everything, and either plant or cover up with moist soil at once. Moisten the roots and do not allow them to become dry.

Hudson's Wholesale Nurseries

TANGENT, OREGON

LOCATION

Our location, on the paved Pacific Highway, five miles south of Albany, Linn County, is ideal for persons wishing to have their order filled under their own personal supervision, and in these times of rapid auto conveyance, combined with our splendid roads, we cannot help but invite you to come direct to the nursery from any reasonable distance. However, we are equipped for, and will take pleasure in filling your order and sending by either freight, express, or parcel post, as you prefer.

Planting Season—Stock should not be planted until dormant in the fall nor after growth starts in the spring. Under ordinary weather conditions therefore our digging and shipping season begins in late October and continues until early May, the winters generally being sufficiently mild to permit safe handling of nursery stock, with but few short interruptions. Early fall planting is preferable as a rule as roots form all winter and stock is ready to grow as soon as warm weather begins.

It is advisable to order early, as a better selection and more complete assortment can be had. Orders placed early are generally planted early. Orders can be placed early with instructions to ship at a given time, when you are ready to plant.

We want you for a satisfied customer. Write us for special quotations.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

In case you do not immediately plant the trees, it will be well to heal them in, namely, to bury the roots in the ground to keep them fresh and from being frozen.

In doing this dig a trench long enough and wide enough to hold the trees you have; cut the bottom string on the bunches, place them in the trench, spreading the trees so as to have the dirt worked in, leaving no exposed places. The tree should NOT be laid down at an angle of 45 degrees, but should be stood straight up, for a lot of nursery stock is injured by being healed-in in a reclining position, for many times the dirt from the trench is left under the trees which are close to the ground. This dirt is still warm, or warm enough to make the sap in the trees active and if there should be frosty weather in a short time after the trees have been healed-in, in a reclining position the sap will be frozen, resulting in soured sap and a lasting injury to the tree and you will also be writing in to the nursery that the stock was diseased, etc., when the cause was really wrong methods in healing-in. We do not mean to infer that to heal-in in a reclining position will always result in damage, but do mean to infer that you are flirting with disaster, if it is done. Be sure and bury the roots plenty deep, anyway 16 to 18 inches.

In Planting: Do not plant too deep, but about an inch or two deeper than they grew in the nursery. This may be determined by the color of the bark above the roots, showing where the ground line came. Have the holes wide enough so as to hold the roots without crowding. Tramp well after a couple of inches of dirt have been put in, etc., until the hole is filled up, leaving the top dirt without being tramped. In late spring planting, if a bucket of water could be thrown in when the hole is half filled with dirt it would be very beneficial.

Do not plant or expose the roots when it is freezing. That is, do not start planting frosty mornings or until it starts to thaw, and do not leave the trees you have not planted during the day outside and take a chance on it not freezing until you start planting again the next morning. For if the exposed roots are caught in a frost, the chances are that they will not grow and you might think you had been swindled by your nurseryman, while it would only be through your own negligence in not taking care of the trees during planting operations.

WINTER INJURY

Weather conditions have killed and injured more fruit trees than all other causes combined. We consider the most dangerous season of the year to be in very early spring when we have bright, warm sunny days, followed by frosty nights, the warm rays of the sun starts the sap on the south sides of the trees. These clear days of February and early March are followed by frosty nights, the frost clinging to the bark chills the freshly risen sap, which soon becomes sour, often bursting the bark on the south sides of the trees and causing a gum-like substance to issue forth. This is soured sap, caused by thawing and freezing and may be prevented to some extent by shading the south sides of the young trees with a board or shake. These should be 5 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch thick, sharpened at one end and driven into the ground about 6 inches from the tree, always on the south side so as to keep the sun rays from starting the sap prematurely. These protectors should be used for the first three years, after which the bark on the trees will have become thicker and will better withstand the sudden changes of temperature. The protectors may be removed during the summer months, or after danger of frosts is over. Sweet Cherry, Apricots and Peaches are the most easily affected. However, no harm will be done if the protectors are used on all young fruit trees.

The Oregon Agricultural College advises a liberal coat of whitewash as a protection for orchard tree through the winter. This may be applied on the larger limbs as well as the body, but in young trees would suggest that you also use the board or shakes in order to keep the sun off of the south sides, for we are certain that the premature action of the sap, caused by the sun is the start of the damage caused by the freezing that follows. By using both the whitewash and the boards, one would have double protection.



Office and Packing Building

HUDSON'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, Tangent, Oregon

Forward by <small>State on this line whether wanted by Freight, Express or Mail</small>	to	Date..... 193.....
		State below amount enclosed
Your name		P. O. M. Order \$.....
Postoffice	R. F. D. No.	Express M. O. \$.....
County.....	State	Bank Draft \$.....
Street	P. O. Box	Personal Check\$.....
Express or Freight Office		Coin or Stamps\$.....
		Total \$.....

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Apples

The apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the whole season. By making careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful and many physicians say that if a person would eat an apple a day they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The apple if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre. The following list we consider to be the best for general planting:

PRICES ON APPLES

- 1 Yr. old 4 to 6 feet, 40 cents each.
- 1 Yr. old 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents each.

SUMMER

Yellow Transparent. Season, July. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth, transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer. One of the few sorts that do well even on poor thin land.

Red Astrachan. Season, July. Tree upright spreading, vigorous growth; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit above medium, greenish-yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh white; crisp, juicy; brisk acid; good.

Red June. Size medium, oblong, with brilliant red skin; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, with a sprightly agreeable flavor; quite early and continues to ripen for four weeks, and will keep long after ripe for a summer apple; profitable for market. The tree is fine, erect grower, very hardy, bears young and abundantly. A valuable early apple.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Season, July and August. Tree upright, vigorous and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer and uniformly large crops. Fruit large, greenish yellow, with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, medium fine grain, firm; flavor a pleasant acid; a great cooking and fine market sort.

Golden Sweet. Medium or rather large, roundish, slightly flattened; greenish, becoming pale yellow; flesh very sweet, good, of moderate quality. The fruit is always fair, the tree is a free grower and very productive. Late summer. Tender for West; succeeds well in Southwest.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

FALL

Gravenstein. Large, beautifully dashed with deep red and orange; tender and crisp, with a highly aromatic flavor; tree very vigorous. August and September.

Fall Pippin. The tree is a large and vigorous grower with somewhat of a drooping habit. It is particularly adapted for growing in the coast regions of South California, although good results have been obtained by planting it in the central coast regions, interior valleys and foothill sections. The fruit is very large, uniform in shape, being roundish and generally flattened. Its beauty and size render it a very popular variety for table use as well as for all culinary purposes. It is one of the earliest autumn varieties. The skin is thin and smooth being of a clear yellow color when ripe, often blushed with a brownish tinge on one side, bearing a few russet colored dots. The flesh is moderately firm, white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. Ripens in late September and in cold storage can be easily kept as late as January.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Season. October and November. An old and well known variety. Tree a moderate grower. Very hardy and not very well adapted for growing in the South. Productive. Fruit medium in size; color pale greenish-yellow, mixed with stripes of red with splashes of same on shady side; flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed; flavor sub-acid extra good.

Waxen. Fruit medium size with deep,

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rich yellow in the sun; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, acid. Last of October.

Dutch Mignonne. A popular apple introduced from Holland. Tree moderately vigorous, upright, spreading. Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin rather tough, yellow, shaded, striped and splashed with shades of light and dark, rich red, moderately sprinkled with light and brown dots; flesh yellowish and a little coarse, tender, juicy, slightly subacid; core small. One of the best cooking varieties. November to February.

Gloria Mundi. Very large; greenish yellow. Valuable for cooking and drying. October.

Twenty Ounce. Very large; yellow, striped with red; quality good. October to December.

pleasing spicy flavor. Like Jonathan it is equally adapted to almost all culinary uses as well as for eating out of the hand. For pies, marmalade, sauce and dumplings, it is one of the best. It has hardly enough acid for the best jelly apple. The tree is hardy, grows upright and is quite disease and insect resistant. Season of fruit, November to January.

Baldwin. Season, December to March. The great commercial late winter keeper of the Eastern states. Tree a vigorous open grower, upright in tendency and very productive where hardy. Comes slow into bearing, but produces abundantly when mature. Fruit large, rounded, deep red; flesh rich and juicy.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh



Block of Young Apple Trees, Taken When Trees Were Half Grown

Rambo. A very popular autumn fruit. It is valuable for the table or kitchen, fruit of medium size, with a rich flavor. October to December.

WINTER

Northern Spy. Large, roundish-conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring. To afford fine fruit, tree must receive good cultivation and attention. A market fruit of highest quality.

Grimes' Golden. An apple of the highest quality. It is one of the fancy dessert apples and ranks with Delicious and Jonathan on the markets. Medium to large; bright yellow with pink cheek; flesh fine grained, juicy, with a very

tender, not fine grained, juicy, of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio apple render it popular as an orchard variety. Attains highest perfection on medium soils.

Jonathan. This variety is probably better known to average consumers of dessert apples than any other variety. It is recognized on all markets of the country as one of the best among the few leaders of high quality eating apples. The fact that its qualities and flavor are also superior and outstanding when used for culinary purposes adds to its popularity. The fruit is medium size, red and beautiful. The tree is slightly slow of growth when young, but grows stronger as it attains age. It bears young and abundantly. It is quite hardy and thrives

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in all of the Central West except in the drier portions of the northwest part. Season November to February.

Rhode Island Greening. Season, December to March. Fruit large and handsome, smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh tender rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Has long been popular in the Eastern states as a dessert apple and for cooking; tree vigorous, spreading; heavy, constant bearer after reaching maturity.

King (King of Tompkins County). Flavor like the Baldwin. One of our best winter apples. Very saleable. November to December.

Winesap. Medium size, dark red, juicy, mild. A favorite late winter apple and a leading commercial variety on all markets, as well as a very popular home apple in the West. Should be planted liberally both in commercial and home orchards. Is a high class dessert apple; also good to very good for sauce, pies, jelly and marmalade. December to April.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with a beautiful tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy with a delicious high flavor. October to January.

Bailey's Sweet. Flesh white, tender, almost melting, with a honeyed sweet flavor. The best late sweet apple. October to November.

Tolman Sweet. Season, December to March. One of the most popular of the old Eastern varieties. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading and very productive. Fruit above medium; whitish-yellow, often with faint blush on sunny side.

Winter Banana. Fine, vigorous grower, large healthy foliage; early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden-yellow usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine grained, rich sub-acid, aromatic; highest quality. One of the best dessert apples. A valuable market variety, but bruises easily and is not adapted to long distance shipping.

Stayman's Winesap. Most profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Drouth resisting. Season, November to February.

Arkansas Black. Large, round or slightly conical; regular, smooth, glossy yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich.

McIntosh Red. Season, December and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, sprightly aromatic, sub-acid, very good quality.

Ortley. (White Bellflower; in England known as Cleopatra) One of the good commercial varieties; pale yellow, conical in shape, fair size, a good annual bearer and much sought after in the English markets.

Wagener. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive and bears very young. December to April.

Spitzenburg, Esopus. Truly delicious apple; fruit striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, rather firm, with a delicious rich acid flavor. November to April.

Red Rome Beauty. A sport of common Rome Beauty but much darker red and of better appearance.

Delicious (Common). No variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different apple sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red, flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma, of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest. November to April.

Improved Red Delicious. This apple originated from a sport of the common Red Delicious, comes into bearing younger and matures a solid red fruit of superb size and quality, outselling the common Red Delicious practically 50% in the fruit markets of the world. We have a few thousand for the coming season at 50 cents each, \$45.00 per 100 for the 4 and 6 foot grade; 5 cents less for the 3 and 4 foot grade.

Hudson's Golden Gem

Hudson's Golden Gem. A new creation and we trust an apple that will be very popular with the fancy trade. The original tree was found by our Mr. A. D. Hudson in a fence row thicket and was of such unique coloring and of such fine flavor that one of our orchard trees was top-grafted to it with the result that it developed into what we feel certain to be one of the most satisfactory and profitable varieties. It is large and conical in shape, with a long stem and has hung on the tree until Christmas; not inclined to windfall at all. The unique feature of this apple is: it has a pear skin and color, the same

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rich russet as the Bosc pear. Almost everybody seeing it for the first time exclaim, "What a beautiful pear!" and if not apprised of the fact that it is an apple, will fail to notice that it is not a pear after eating same, for it is very finely grained, buttery, but more tart than a pear, and claimed by those to whom it has become acquainted to be of superior flavor of any apple ever eaten by them. Therefore we feel certain that this variety will be very popular for it has the quality and with its

fine size and unique coloring, we feel sure it will bring a fancy price wherever offered in the markets of the world.

Will add further that the tree is an annual bearer, very prolific, and the branches will hang so full that it will be necessary to thin heavily. Tree a strong grower, having the largest leaves of any in our nursery. A better keeper than Delicious.

\$1.00 per tree, for our supply of trees is limited this season.

(Patent applied for.)

Crab Apples

Same price as apple.

Hyslop. Season, September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy; blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow ground with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which makes tree exceedingly ornamental. Its high color always commands fancy market price for it. One of the most desirable sorts for culinary purposes.

Transcendent. Season, September.

Medium to large; color brownish-yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy. Subject to blight and should not be acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. planted near other orchard trees.

Red Siberian. About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters; bears young and abundantly. August to September.

Whitney's No. 20. One of the largest Crabs; glossy green, splashed carmine, juicy, pleasant; great bearer, excellent for cider. August.

Quinces (*Cydonia Valgaris*)

The quince is, of late, attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space. Productive, gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. Especially desirable for jellies and preserves.

Price 50c each

Orange. Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden yellow flesh and of

excellent flavor. October.

Pineapple. One of the best for home use. Fruit large and highly flavored.

Pears

The pear very justly ranks as one of the most delicious of fruits, by reason of its fine, juicy texture and exquisite flavor and aroma. Of late years much attention has been given to its culture, and those who have intelligently cultivated it for market have found it to be a profitable occupation.

1 Yr. old 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each.

1 Yr. old 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

Bosc. One of the best early winter pears. A splendid shipping and commercial pear. Moderately long shaped. Solid russet color. Flesh fine-grained and highly flavored.

Bartlett. Large size. Golden yellow when ripe, with a beautiful blush next

to the sun. Buttery, very juicy, and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. A large fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with

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brown dots, and fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy with delicate flavor; tree hardy and productive. August and September.

Flemish Beauty. Large, juicy, melting and rich; strong grower and good bearer; very hardy but prefers sunny situation. September and October.

Seckel. Small, rich, yellowish-brown; one of the best flavored pears known; very productive. September and October.

Lincoln. Large; green until thoroughly ripe, when it becomes a beautiful yellowish green; flesh rich yellow, juicy, melting, and of a very delicate aromatic flavor; February and March.

Anjou (Buerre d'Anjou). A large fine pear, buttery and melting with sprightly flavor; tree a fine grower and very productive; one of the best. October to January.

Pound. A monstrous, very showy fruit, often weighing three pounds; yellow, red cheek. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Howell. Early, profuse bearer; fruit rather large, flesh white, juicy, melting, vinous. Very good.

Winter Nellis. Medium; skin yellowish green, dotted with gray russet; flesh yellowish white; fine grained, of a rich saccharine, aromatic flavor. December.

Fall Butter. A favorite fall pear; yellow, sweet and juicy. Splendid baking pear. September.

Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure). Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January.

Winter Bartlett. This fine pear originated at Eugene, Oregon. The tree stands in a dooryard in that city, bearing fine fruit, and has, with possibly two or three exceptions, borne a good crop for over 20 years. Tree very vigorous, a foot in diameter and 40 feet high. Has had no pruning or care, yet it is as symmetrical and pretty shaped tree as one ever sees. Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance; perfectly smooth, flesh tender, juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nellis, but season a little later, and as good as can be desired.

Comice. A splendid commercial variety, being of fine size; good appearance; ships well. October.

Cherries

There are few more desirable fruits than the cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit.

Cherries thrive in most any dry or well-drained soil. The fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.

PRICES ON CHERRY

1 Yr. old 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each.

1 Yr. old 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

Bing Cherry. A large sized Black Cherry which ripens with the Royal Ann and whose habit of growth is similar to the Royal Ann. One of the best fresh fruit cherries on the market and is a good shipper.

Black Republican. Medium sized black cherry with puplish flesh. Very sweet. Good pollinizer. Originated by Seth Lewelling, a pioneer nurseryman of Oregon.

Large Montmorency. Large, roundish, red, flesh tender, mildly acid and better quality than the Early Richmond and about ten days later. One of the popular sorts. Late June. Planted commercially for large canners.

Royal Ann (Napoleon Biggareau). A beautiful cherry of large size; pale yellow with bright red cheeks, flesh firm,

juicy and sweet; one of the best for market and canning. The hardiest of the light yellow cherries and deservedly popular. Early July.

Waterhouse. One of the best for use as a pollinizer among the sweet cherries.

Kentish or Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy, acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather.

Lambert. One of the largest known, smooth, glossy, dark purplish-red, with numerous russet dots. Almost black when ripe; flesh dark purplish-red with whitish veins, firm, meaty; flavor sweet, rich and highest quality; form roundish, heart-shaped, tree hardy and vigorous; a good

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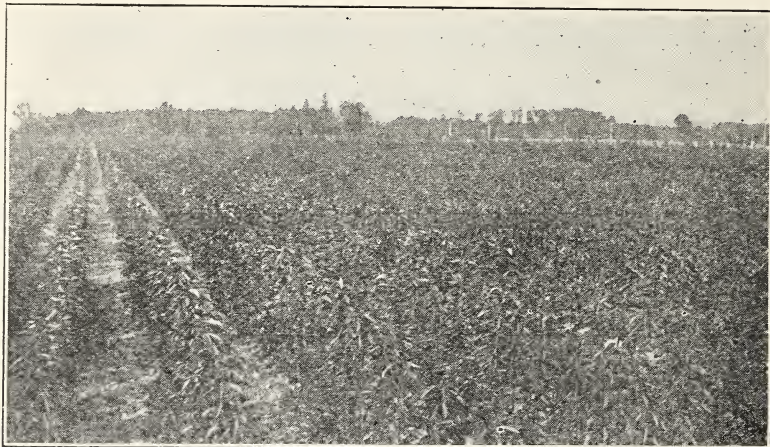
shipping variety and one of the best for canning.

May Duke. This is one of the best hardy cherries; medium size, dark red, melting, rich and juicy. First of June.

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright

purplish-black; half tender; juicy, very rich and flavor excellent; tree a vigorous grower and producer. June.

Late Duke. Fruit large, roundish, rich, dark red, sub-acid. Tree hardy; very valuable. Ripens last of July.



A Block of 30,000 Sweet Cherry Trees, Photograph taken in July

Peaches

Few fruits enjoy a greater popularity than peaches. With delicious flavor they combine attractive appearance and the uses to which this fruit may be put are so many that there are never enough on hand for all. This applies especially to small communities in which farmers and fruit growers can establish a thriving business without serious effort.

Peaches do well in most soils and by carefully following some of the suggestions offered below, trees may easily be established and bring splendid returns in a few years. By selecting varieties which bear early and late the peach season may be extended over a considerable period.

PRICES ON PEACH

1 Yr. old 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each.

1 Yr. old 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

Early Red Bird. Very early, ripening just after Mayflower, which it resembles only is much larger and more pointed on the blossom end, brilliant red on the sunny side. A valuable early market variety.

Rochester. This variety was introduced during the last few years, resembles Early Crawford, but we understand does not split at the pit as does the Crawford.

Brook's Beauty. This variety comes to us from Chico, California; very large,

slightly pointed, handsomely striped with bright red and brown on yellow background; flesh very juicy and sweet, red streaks through the flesh, making it a partially blood peach. This is a very unusual and highly attractive variety. Free-stone, ripens with Early Crawford.

Tuscan Cling (Tuskena; Yellow Tuscan). Very large; yellow. The best early canning peach; takes the lead over all other peaches in price. Middle of July.

Early Charlotte. F. An improved seedling from Early Crawford, originated

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at Salem, Oregon, in 1878, by O. Dickenson, where it has attracted much attention among fruit growers. This remarkable peach succeeds in Oregon, where many other varieties fail. Flesh yellow, melting and juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor; freestone. Ripens ten days after Crawford's Early.

Hale's Early. Medium, nearly round; skin mottled red, dark red cheek. Flesh white, juicy, melting, high flavored, free from stone. First of August.

Triumph. Earliest yellow flesh peach; ripens a few days later than Alexander, blooms late; sure and abundant bearer; strong vigorous grower; fruit good size; yellow, with red and crimson cheek.

Alexander (Semi-Cling). Medium size; greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh white and juicy; tree vigorous and productive; a good market peach.

Slappey. Fruit yellow, good bearer, excellent flavor, fine grained, rich, hardy. Best medium early yellow peach.

Admiral Dewey (Triumph). Large and handsome; the first early yellow-fleshed variety to ripen; a good market sort. Middle June.

J. H. Hale (Free). Very large, globular. Color deep golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine. Flesh solid, deep yellow, delicious flavor. Tree very hardy and productive, similar in growth to Elberta type. An exceptionally fine variety.

Champion (Free). Large, round, quite regular; yellowish-white mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit; ne of the best in quality and a general favorite of great hardi-

ness.

Early Elberta. The Elberta type, but earlier and quality improved.

Mayflower. Earliest peach known. Ripens one week before Sneed; dark red all over, beautiful appearance. Carries well to market, not being tender like Sneed. Blooms very late, crop never entirely cut off by late frosts. Size medium, quality good. Tree an upright, good grower, a very prolific bearer.

Crawford's Early (Free). Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; quality good. August and September.

Malta or Muir. Very sweet and firm, yellow, with sometimes a faint blush. Large, very free, pit quite small. Most popular drying and canning variety on the coast. August.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to sun, faintly striped with red. Flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich and sweet. Tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance. This peach is a perfect freestone. September.

Crawford's Late (Free). Large roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks, flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting, vinous and very good. Late September.

Salway (Free). Large, roundish, deep yellow with rich red cheeks; flesh yellow, firm and juicy and sugary. Trees are strong growers and bear plentiful crops. A late market sort.

Phillip's Cling. Large, yellow, flesh firm, clear yellow. Always commands the highest market price for canning. Late August.



50,000 Young Peach Trees That Will Be Ready for the Coming Planting Season

NOTICE DISCOUNT ON INSIDE OF FRONT COVER

Corvallis (New Peach). This new peach comes to us from D. M. Johns of Corvallis, Mr. Johns stating that a Doctor Alexander planted the seedling sixty-five years ago, at Corvallis, therefore we consider "Corvallis" to be an appropriate name for it. The fruit is very large and globular, a yellow freestone, ripening just after J. H. Hale. We feel that the

great merit of this peach is its large size, beautiful coloring and the fact that it colors up brilliantly while still firm and solid, which should make it a very valuable shipping variety, for it will stand a lot of handling without being bruised or discolored.

At \$1.00 each. Patent applied for.

Plums

The plum like the pear and other fine fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay and, being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand for plums has increased very rapidly. The finer kinds are excellent dessert fruit, of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and resist the most severe weather.

Plums should be planted eighteen feet apart in rich soil, which should be kept well cultivated.

Same price as apple.

Abundance. Tree a strong grower. Fruit large; skin bright red cherry color; flesh yellow, tender and juicy. July and August.

Burbank. Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market plum. Mid-June. Hardy and most prolific of the Japan varieties.

Damson. Deep purple fruits of delicious quality. One of the best for marketing as it stands handling well. Tree vigorous, hardy and resists disease in a remarkable fashion.

Green Gage. Medium round, skin tender, yellowish green flesh. Separates freely from the stone. Middle of July.

Peach Plum. Very large; skin brownish-red, slightly coarse grained but juicy; freestone; very popular as a home and market variety.

Columbia. Tree vigorous and productive; fruit of largest size; skin dark purple, flesh orange, not very juicy, but very rich, sugary and excellent. August.

Santa Rosa. Regarded as one of the best of the Japanese type of plums. Very large; deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom. Flesh yellow, streaked and shaded with crimson. As a shipping plum it has few equals. Ripens middle of June.

Yellow Egg. Showy market variety and good for canning. Large; oval; deep golden; juicy; rather acid. July and August.

Simon Plum (Apricot Plum). *Prunus Simoni*. Large cinnabar-red; flesh yellow with pineapple and banana flavor. Early July.

Shiro. Originated by Luther Burbank. Fruit egg-shaped; medium size, smooth, bright yellow, thin bloom; flesh clings to the pit. Said to be more productive than the Burbank.

Early Golden Drop. Very early, ripening last of June; small golden yellow, inside and out, very small pit like a cherry; finest of flavor and cans beautifully; very prolific.

Eldorado. Called Burbank's prize plum; very early, extra large, with a dark skin. Tree a very vigorous grower. A good shipping variety on account of earliness, size, quality and appearance.

Beauty. Another late introduction, having been accorded a leading place by the growers of shipping plums. Tree a most remarkably vigorous, upright grower, with large, healthy foliage. Fruit beautiful, oval, crimson with amber-crimson flesh. The largest of the early plums and ripening ten days earlier than Santa Rosa. June.

Climax. Very large; deep, dark red; flesh yellow, delicious flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle of June.

Satsuma. Japanese variety, blood red flesh, small pit, pleasant flavor. Hardy.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich and sweet. September.

Prunes

1 Yr. old, 3 to 4 feet, 20 cents each.

1 Yr. old 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents each.

1 Yr. old 6 to 8 feet, 35 cents each.

French Improved. Identical with the French prune in every respect. Its superiority consists in the fruit running to larger sizes, and the trees being of a more willowy habit than the general run of French prune trees.

Italian. Medium, oval, tapering at both ends; dark purple; flesh greenish yellow; separates freely from the stone; best for drying.

Silver. Large and handsome, oval in shape, light yellow skin; flesh firm, rich and sweet, and adheres to the stone. Fruit shaped like a prune, with the qualities of a plum. Tree a very heavy bearer.

White Sugar. This variety originated here locally and is a near transparent white, with yellow sweet flesh, is about the size of the Italian, but has the unique feature of being a white, sweet prune which is unusual.

Coates 1418 (also know as Date and Saratoga). This is a sweet prune, nearly as large as Italian and so far has proven to be an annual and prolific bearer; has had a full crop in seasons when Italian prunes failed to set fruit. A good dryer, drying out heavier per bushel than the Italian.

Sugar Prune. A large, dark purple, very sweet prune. A good home fruit.

Apricots

Beautiful and delicious. In quality and appearance is between the plum and the peach, combining qualities of both. Ripening early, together with its delightful flavor, makes it one of the most valuable fruits. Tree is as hardy as the peach. Requires about the same cultivation as the peach or plum. It ships well and commands a good price in the eastern market. For drying and canning it has no superior. The Russian varieties are quite distinct from the other European sorts; much hardier, earlier bearers and productive.

Same price as peach.

Royal. Large, roundish-oval; pale orange with faintly tinged red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, high flavored, slightly sub-acid and good quality, ripens a week earlier than Moorpark; a good market variety.

Tilton. We consider this variety one of the best commercial sorts. Flesh firm, sweet and juicy; tree hardy and thrifty grower.

Blenheim (Shipley). Above medium; deep yellow; juicy and rich flesh. Practically the same as Royal. Any difference is in the fact that Blenheim is larger. In great demand both for canning and drying. Trees regular and heavy bearers. Middle of June.

Wenatchee Moorpark. The tree a more thrifty grower than the genuine Moorpark. These are quite extensively planted in the irrigated districts and are a splendid commercial variety.

Superb. We should judge by the growth of the tree that this variety is of Russian origin, or would trace back to Russian stock. The fruit is round, medium to large, double cheek like a peach and pink to pale red on sunny side; attractive and of good quality.

Southwick (New Apricot). The original tree of this variety, which came from a seed planted in 1852 is still growing and bearing annually at Rickreall, Oregon, on rather poor, wet soil which ordinarily would not maintain an Apricot tree at all. The tree is one of our best growers of all the varieties of apricot in our nursery. The fruit is round, very large, with true apricot color, slightly red on the sunny side. We hope and trust this variety will prove to be an iron-clad long lived variety the same as the parent tree, which of course time alone can prove. At \$1.00 each.

Nectarines

The fruit may be described as a smooth skinned peach. Thrives where peaches do and takes same cultivation and management. Is superior to the peach as a dryer and makes excellent preserves.

Same price as peach.

Early Violet. Medium size, skin yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh melting, rich and highly flavored. July.

Boston. Bright yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow.

Nut Trees

The Pacific Coast is exceptionally well adapted to the growing of nut trees. When nature provides such wonderful growing conditions, man is indeed unwise to pass up such an opportunity.

With moderate care and careful planting a well selected nut grove or orchard will place the owner on Easy Street. Nut trees may be planted either commercially or in the home lot to advantage.

ALMONDS

Same price as peach.

I. X. L. A vigorous grower and sure cropper, producing nuts of large size and handsome appearance; shell thin; most popular commercial sort.

Nonpareil. Tree beautiful, slightly weeping; nut sweet and shell very thin. Best for the home.

Ne Plus Ultra. Large and very long; soft shell; hulls free. Tree heavy and regular bearer.

Drake's Seedling. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. Like the Texas Prolific it is valued for fertilizing other varieties of almonds. Nut medium size, kernel short, plump and sweet. Soft shell.

Texas Prolific. Closely resembles Drake's Seedling. Kernel very plump and of medium size, well filled, shell soft, hulls very easily. Never fails to produce a good crop. Valuable to plant with other varieties for pollination. Most vigorous grower of all almonds. As a regular and sure cropper has no equal.

FILBERTS

Nursery grown, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Barcelona. A well-known commercial variety. Large nut, plump and moderately round in shape. A splendid yielder when properly pollenized.

Du Chilly. Almost as well known as the Barcelona. Though under ordinary conditions it does not yield as heavy. A very pretty, long-shaped nut. The kernel is large and plump.

Davania. Nut oblong, thin shell, large and productive; used as a pollenizer for the Barcelona.

White Avalon. Medium sized nut, thin shell, bears in large clusters. Very prolific.

WALNUT

GRAFTED FRANQUETTE WALNUT

Grafted on Black

- 1 Yr. old 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.
- 1 Yr. old 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each.
- 1 Yr. old 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.
- 1 Yr. old 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 each.

Franquette Walnut (grafted on black)
This variety is grown to the exclusion of all other varieties in the Northwest, is very large, long, coming to a sharp point, the shell is thin enough to hull easily and above all seals well, eliminating loss by molding; has proven to be a vigorous grower, young and prolific bearer, making a beautiful as well as profitable shade tree and has nearly eliminated the sale of all other trees used for shade before the Franquette was introduced and had proven its worth, for nearly all curb plantings in the cities of the Northwest are now planted to Franquette walnut trees. We have them in large sizes for curb plantings.

Grapes

Everyone should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are so abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have grapes on the tables for several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways and thus be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air.

GRAPE VINES

1 Yr. old, 15 cents each.

Campbell's Early. A new, very large and fine early grape, black; strong vigorous, hardy vines with thick, healthy leaves; clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, rich, sweet, very good; skin thin; seeds few and small, parting easily from the pulp; a good shipper. Ripens very early, but remains sound on the vines for many weeks. This makes it one of the most satisfactory and profitable market sorts to grow.

Concord. One of the most popular and reliable varieties we possess; bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry large, round, almost black with blue bloom, juicy, buttery and very sweet.

Delaware. The bunches are small, compact, and sometimes shouldered; berries are small with thin but firm skin; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing and of the best quality for both table use and for wine. Ripens with Concord or a little before; vine is hardy, productive and a moderate grower.

Niagara. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough, quality much like the Concord.

Brighton. Bunch large, shouldered; berries medium to large, round, dark, red, tender, very little pulp, sweet juicy, slightly aromatic and very good. Ripens early.

Flame Tokay. Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large, skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety, always demands a good price in the markets, and as a table grape, more extensively planted than any other variety. October.

Malaga. Very large; oval; yellowish green; fleshy; one of the best shipping

grapes. Immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil. Makes good second-quality raisin. August.

Moore's Early. A large grape, ripening a week earlier than Concord; good grower; berries large, good quality, and makes a moderate yield; very valuable as an early grape.

Moore's Diamond. A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish-white with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy, and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord. Quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens about two weeks before the Concord.

Worden. Seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier. These qualities will give it the foremost rank among native grapes.

Muscat of Alexander. Bunches large, long, and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored; the variety most extensively planted for raisins. September.

Flame Tokay (R.) Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large; skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety, always commands a good price in the eastern markets, and as a table grape is more extensively planted than any other variety.

Thompson's Seedless (Sultanina Blanche). Very large; greenish yellow; firm; oval; seedless; prized for shipping and raisins. August.

Raspberries

The raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care.

8 cents each.

Munger. The fruit of Munger is black and resembles Gregg very much. It is a better flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture and therefore a better shipper. In size it excels Gregg by almost 25 per cent, being extra fine for canning and evaporating. In seasons when most others are dry and seedy, Munger ripens up sweet and juicy, and readily brings an advance of 50 cents per bushel over other kinds. The canes, too, resemble Gregg, are free from disease, upright in growth.

Cuthbert. This is the leading red raspberry in California. It is a strong and hardy plant, free grower and an abundant bearer. The foliage is large and abundant which affords ample protection to the fruit. The berries are large, a beautiful deep crimson in color, possess-

ing a most pleasing flavor. Unlike many other berries the Cuthbert is very easily picked and holds up well in shipping, consequently is highly prized not only for home uses but as a commercial and shipping variety.

Cumberland. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stock, well branched canes that produce immense crops. Fruits very profitable; large, firm, quality about same as Gregg, keeps and ships well as any of the blacks.

Gregg. For many years the leading standard best known market sort. Very productive, large size, firm, meaty berries, covered with heavy bloom.

St. Regis. Commences to bear early, ripens early in season, large, well flavored berries and continues to produce fruit till frost.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best-known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruits will save doctor bills.

CORYS THORNLESS BLACKBERRY

30 cents each.

Corys Thornless. The thornless blackberries are of recent introduction, of trailing nature. No thorns, thereby easier and quicker picked. In many locations the "Cory" will out-yield and out-class any other blackberry. Larger and sweeter and having a flavor more like the wild berry; superb for jelly, jams, wine or served fresh; small core, almost seedless,

firm and will ship well. Comes into full bearing the second season after planting.

Same price as goosberries.

Mammoth. A vining blackberry whose fruit is almost seedless. A very sweet berry whose vine is a little less heavy growing than the Himalaya.

Kittatinny. Large; black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like Lawton. One of the best except in northern sections.

THE YOUNGBERRY

20 cents each

The Youngberry is similar in appearance to an immense dewberry. Its habit of growth is very similar to that of the Loganberry. Its soil and climatic requirements are similar in many respects to that of the hardier cane-fruits. The root lives for many years in the original rows where planted. The fruit, like the blackberry, ripens on the two-year-old wood. Extensive growers of this Youngberry, have found that it is an ideal market

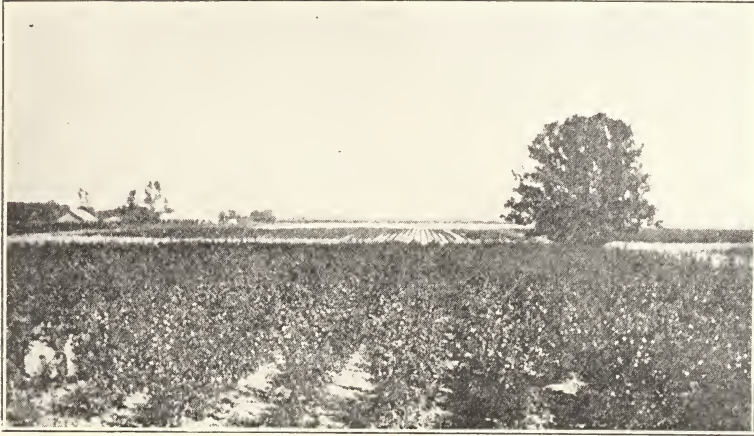
berry, that it carries well under the usual market conditions and that it may be harvested over a period of about three weeks, ripening at about the same time as the Loganberry.

LOGANBERRIES

Same price as goosberries.

Loganberry Fruit long dark red, partakes of the flavor of both the Raspberry and Blackberry. A well known berry, is planted commercially throughout the Northwest. Ripens in May.

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Young Wenatchee Moorpark Apricot Trees in the Foreground

NOTICE—Currants and Gooseberries cannot be shipped before November 1st nor after March 1st on account of laws governing Pineleaf blister rust control by the Federal government.

GOOSEBERRIES

2 Yr. old, 10 cents each.

Oregon Champion Large, skin light green. Flesh very sweet, juicy excellent flavor; very prolific bearer and will not mildew.

Currants

The currant is one of the most valuable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

2 and 3 years old

Same price as gooseberries.

Cherry. The largest of all red currants; berries sometimes more than one-half inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Fay's Prolific. For size, beauty and productiveness it is a remarkable red currant. The berry is equal to cherry currant, while the flavor is superior. The stem is long, which permits rapid pick-

ing, valuable for both market and home. Fruit hangs on well, never dropping, as in other currants.

Perfection. Bright red, and of a size larger than the Fay; size of berries is maintained to end of bunch. It is one of the most productive currants. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds. You can pick Perfections as fast as cherries.

Asparagus

This excellent and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more if it is properly attended to and well manured.

1 cent each.

Conover. A standard variety of large size, tender and excellent quality.

Palmetto. A very early variety; even regular size, of excellent quality.

Washington. A new rust-resistant

pedigreed asparagus. As a standard variety for the production of fancy asparagus for the home or market, it stands ahead of all others in size, vigor, tenderness, quality, and rust-resistance.

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RHUBARB

Mammoth, Crown divisions, 8 cents each.

Mammoth. Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

HORSERADISH

Same price as rhubarb.

As a table relish horseradish is without a superior. Its cultivation forms an important industry in many sections. Should be planted in the spring.

Roses

Every home should have an abundance of roses, for there is no hardy plant that produces such a profusion of genuine loveliness and rewards the grower more liberally than does the rose. Of the hundreds of varieties, the kinds that we list are the hardiest and most vigorous, as well as the best bloomers for this territory.

50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Sunburst (H.T.) A veritable giant among yellow roses throwing up heavy canes clothed with most ornamental foliage and crowded with glorious buds and flowers. The buds are very long and of most beautiful form, opening into a gorgeous colored flower. The color is a rich cadmium-yellow shaded with orange and copper. One of the very finest yellow roses yet raised.

Ophelia (H. T.) Orange salmon buds, opening to flowers of dainty pink. The foliage is clean, dark and leathery—growth vigorous and free, producing long canes. Blooms early and continuously.

Hoosier Beauty (H. T.) A grand new hybrid tea rose of American origin. Flowers dark crimson, shaded with maroon and veined with black; petals of remarkable substance—like so much crimson velvet; buds beautifully formed, with fine, pointed shape, opening into large, double flower.

Lady Hillingdon (T.) Deep apricot yellow, long and pointed bud. Flowers are of good substance and very lasting; foliage luxuriant; a fine forcing or garden rose, excellent for cutting.

Kaiserin Aug. Victoria (H.T.) Elegant large pointed buds; large, full, double flowers; color delicate creamy-white; fragrant.

Grus an Teplitz or Virginia R. Coxe (H. T.) Color fiery crimson, with a dark velvety sheen; very fragrant; free blooming.

Mme. Caroline Testout (H.T.) A grand rose of the La France type, but with flowers larger and finer. Color, bright satiny pink; very fragrant and free in bloom. One of the handsomest roses and should be planted extensively.

Mme. Edouard Herriott (H. T.) The famous winner of the Daily Mail prize.

The color being terra cotta bronze and geranium red, a new combination of colors in a rose.

Los Angeles (H. T.) Flame pink toned with carol and shaded gold at base of petals. Beautifully formed, fragrant, vigorous and very free blooming. Nothing better.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.) The white American Beauty. Makes splendid buds and immense flowers; perfectly double.

Constance (H. T.) Rich orange yellow, distinctly streaked and splashed with crimson, long pointed buds; free bloomer.

Cheerful (H. T.) Large, full flowers of perfect shape and form, with enormous individual petals and grand general character. Color, rich orange yellow flame overspreading the petals to a distinct orange yellow base.

Golden Emblem. A grand new Irish rose of ideal habit of growth, with holly-like, glossy green foliage, each stem bearing a glorious golden yellow flower of the finest form. The peer of all yellow roses.

CLIMBING ROSES

Tausendschoen. Entirely distinct, not only in Ramblers, but in climbing roses generally. The individual flowers are of a most elegant and graceful form, not stiff or unnatural, but as beautiful as a semi-double Azalea. In color it is a most delicate shade of soft pink when first opening, changing to carmine on the reverse of petals when fully expanded. These are produced in trusses, each truss a veritable bouquet.

Pauls Scarlet Climber. By all means the most brilliant rose known in any class because of its clear, vivid, shining scarlet in large semi-double flowers. These

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flowers never turn blue but retain their intense coloring until petals fall. Cannot be too heartily recommended as essential in any garden.

Sunburst (Cl. H. T.) A climbing sport of that peer of yellow roses, Sunburst—the much-sought new French rose. A true pillar rose of strong growth, bearing freely; very large cadmium yellow flowers, beautiful either in bud or open flower.

Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriott.

Brilliant coral-red buds and flaming flowers of orange-red and salmon. Moderate, climbing growth, and a continuous and liberal bloomer.

Dorothy Perkins. Great clusters of pretty double pink flowers smothering the plant for a long season of the year. Elegant leathery foliage, impervious to mildew and hardy as an oak tree. This sort is now the most generally planted of this class of roses.

Ornamental Shrubs

People, generally, are appreciating more the permanent value and beauty of shrubs. The charm and grace they lend to home ground is invaluable, and, if judicious selection is made, it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early in April to the days when the frost again nips the flowers of the very latest of bloom.

In many cases it would be better to plant shrubs in groups of several to one side of the lawn instead of following the method of planting one in a certain place and spoiling the effect of the open lawn. In most cases, three, six, eight, or twelve of one variety should be used in a particular grouping. Several such groupings make an excellent border or foundation planting.

Almond, pink flowering, 2 to 3 feet. \$1.50

Pink Flowering (Prunus Glandulosa). A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with rose colored blossoms like small roses; hardy.

Barberry, Thunbergi, 18 to 24 inches75

Japanese Barberry (Berberis Thunbergi). Used extensively where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired. The foliage is an excellent green which turns a beautiful coppery red in the fall, followed by pretty red berries. Not susceptible to wheat rust. Can be grown either trimmed or untrimmed, with a height of from 1½ to 3 feet.

Deutzia Rosea, 18 to 24 inches..... .75

Double Rose, (Deutzia Scabra Plena). One of the most satisfactory shrubs to plant for spring blooming, either singly or in masses; bearing a profusion of pink or white blossoms on long slender racemes of 4 to 6 inches long; easy of culture, thriving in almost any soil.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester, 18 to 24 inches75

Pride of Rochester. Produces large white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer and one of the earliest to bloom.

Deutzia Waterer, 18 to 24 inches.. .75

Deutzia Waterer (D. Scabra Wateri). Good variety with very large, double

white flowers, tinged with pink; borne in large, loose clusters. Robust grower and very hardy.

Mock Orange, 3 to 4 feet..... .75

Mock Orange (Lewis). Not so strong a grower as the foregoing varieties. Flowers large, and abundant. Does well throughout the Northwest.

Quince, Japan flowering, 3 to 4 feet 1.50

Japan Flowering (Cydonia Japonica). One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants.

Upright Honeysuckle, Pink Tatarian, 3 to 4 feet..... 1.00

Pink Tartarian (Lonicera Rosea). Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage; planted with the Grandiflora, the two make a beautiful display.

Hydrangia, Arborescens, 12 to 18 inches75

Smooth (Hydrangea Arborescens). This grand American shrub deserves increased attention. Handsome foliage and showy, snow white, ball shaped clusters of flowers make it a most conspicuous object wherever grown. Blooms the greater part of summer, does its best under all circumstances, is perfectly hardy and increased in size and beauty from year

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to year. Does best in moist, fertile soil, with full exposure to the sun. Thrives most anywhere and does well even if neglected.

Hyderangia, Paniculata Grandiflora, 2 to 3 feet..... .75

Peegee (H. Paniculata Grandiflora). A beautiful, tall shrub with leaves of bright shiny green; flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, light pink, changing to brown later in the fall; blooms in August and September; can be grown in tree form successfully and makes a very desirable lawn ornament.

Snowball, 2 to 3 feet..... .75

Common (V. Opulus Sterile). Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old fashioned snowball; its large globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June and makes a very attractive appearance.

Spirea Promfolia (Bridle Wreath), 18 to 24 inches..... .75

Bridal Wreath (S. Prunifolia). Late blooming, April or May. Flat, single white flowers making the entire bush into a huge snowball. Very graceful arching form, beautiful rounded leaves, with scalloped edges.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer, 18 to 24 inches75

Anthony Waterer. A very popular low growing bush, becoming 2 feet high and constantly in bloom all summer. Flower

clusters large, flat topped and of deep rose color.

Spirea Van Houtte, 3 to 4 feet..... .75

Vanhoutte (Spirea VanHouttei). This is the most popular of all the spireas, and is more largely planted than any other one shrub. Its gracefully arching branches heaped as they are with the white blossoms in spring, and its thriftiness under the most trying of conditions, are the reasons for its popularity. It is adapted to many purposes in out-door decoration and wherever it is put it thrives, always giving beauty and cheer in return.

Butterfly Bush, 2 to 3 feet..... .75

Butterfly Bush (Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica). Fast growing, bushy shrubs to 10 feet, remains half evergreen except in extremely cold climates. Blossoms from June until November; long purple spikes resembling Wisteria; fragrant.

Lilac, purple, 5 to 3 feet..... .75

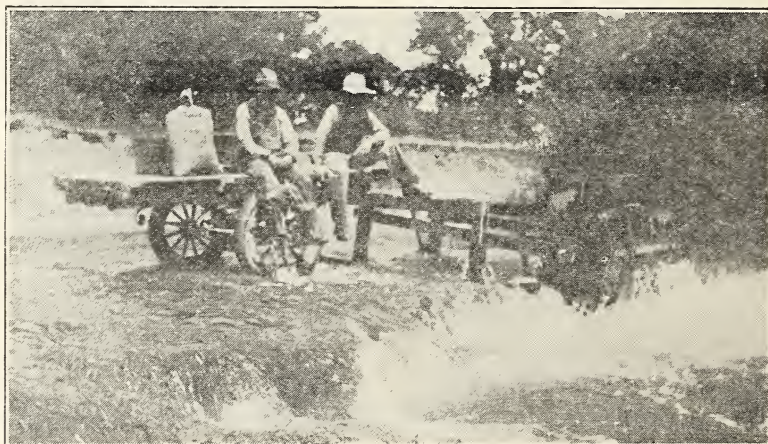
Lilac (Purple). The well-known purple variety; always a standard sort. Lilacs are well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection.

Weigela, Rosea, 18 to 24 inches..... .75

Pink (Weigela Rosea). Large light pink blossoms, often blooming for 10 weeks and a few in the fall.

Weigela, Eva Rathke, 18 to 24 inches75

Eva Rathke. A new free-flowering variety with carmine red flowers.



These men are cleaning genuine Muzzard cherry seed; the fruit is first mashed up, then placed in the drum inside the waterwheel; the drum is made of wire screen; the rotary motion with the water does a very clean job, and enables us to secure seed that we know to be the genuine Muzzard.

Hardy Climbing Vines

Vines are useful in many ways. They give quick results when planted on a new place, before tree and shrubs becomes established. For covering fences, rocks, walls, banks and trellises, they are peculiarly adapted. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete.

Honeysuckle, Trumpet 1.00

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (L. Sempervirens). One of the handsomest in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower; flowers a bright scarlet, not much odor. Honeysuckle, Halls Japan..... 1.00

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (L. Halleana). A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season; one of the best bloomers.

Ampelopsis Veitchii 1.00

Veitchi (Boston or Japan Ivy) The now famous Japan or Boston ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface, and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed for beauty.

Wisteria (purple) 1.50

Chinese Purple Wistaria (W. Sinensis). One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale-blue, borne in long pendulous clusters

in May and June.

Virginia Creeper\$.50

Quinquifolia (Virginia Creeper). Eastern U. S. common American ivy; luxuriant foliage, assuming gorgeous colors in autumn.

Henryi. Flowers creamy-white and very large; a fine bloomer.

Jackmani. This variety is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower, and produces a mass of intense violet-purple flowers four to six inches in diameter, from July until October.

Clematis, Madam Edouard Andre (red) 1.00

Madam Edouard Andre. Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.

HEDGE PLANTS

English Privet, 2-year-old No. 1 per 100\$8.00

English Privet (L. Vulgare). Fifteen feet; leaves small and dark green; flowers are borne in spikes followed by numerous small black shining berries.

Deciduous Trees

There is an untiring loveliness in trees as they continually change with the seasons. At the first breath of spring, the swelling buds open into dainty flowers, often inconspicuous, but none the less beautiful. Then follows the delicate tints of expanding leaves that deepen into the richness of mid-summer greens. The chill of autumn brings new beauty in the myriad of gorgeous hues that come almost overnight. There is beauty in bark and twig and form.

Hawthorn, Paul's Scarlet, 6 to 8 feet high 2.00

Hawthorne (Paul's Scarlet). A small erect tree with bright scarlet flowers, followed by dull red berries.

Horse Chestnut, 6 to 8 feet high.... 2.00

Horsechestnut (Aesculus Hippocastanum). A handsome tree of regular form with showy foliage and covered in the spring with panicles of white flowers marked with red.

Norway Maple, 6 to 8 feet high..... 2.00

Norway (Acer Platanoides). A large handsome tree, with broad, deep green

foliage; has a very compact growth; a valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets.

Black Locust, 6 to 8 feet high..... 1.50

Common Black Robinia Pseudacacia. A rapid growing tree; will thrive in any soil; flowers in long pendulous racemes, white and fragrant.

Carolina Poplar, 6 to 8 feet high.... 1.50

Carolina (Populus Eugenei). Very strong growing tree of broad, columnar shape. Does not produce the annoying "cotton" of the native cottonwoods.

Lombard Poplar, 6 to 8 feet high.... 1.50

Lombardy (Populus Nigra Italica). In

NOTICE DISCOUNT ON INSIDE OF FRONT COVER

shape this is the exclamation mark among trees. Its towering spire has an individuality all its own. For tall screens and backgrounds, this tree is admirable.

Oregon Maple, 6 to 8 feet high..... 2.00

Maple Oregon (Acer Macrophyllum). A most graceful tree, with wide-spreading branches and large foliage. Very rapid growth.

Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 8 feet high.. 2.00

Western (Catalpa Speciosa). A variety which is said to have originated in the West; it is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Valuable for planting in groves for growing poles, posts and railroad ties.

American Elm, 6 to 8 feet high..... 2.00

Elm American (Ulmus Americana). A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high with drooping spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees; makes a beautiful lawn or street tree.

Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, 6 to 8

feet high\$2.00

Cut Leaf (the Weeping White Birch). One of the best shade trees for lawn and street.

Japanese Flowering Cherry, 4 to 8

feet high 1.50

Japanese Flowering Cherry. Wonderful tree for specimen or group planting. The large, double pink, long-stem flowers borne in large clusters enable this tree to stand out as one of the best flowering trees.

Sycamore Maple 2.00

Sycamore (Acer Pseudoplatanaus). Extra large foliage, very hardy.

American Weeping Willow, 6 to 8

feet high 1.50

American Weeping (S. Purpurea Pendula). An American dwarf slender-branched species; grafted 5 to 6 feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonica.

Evergreens

On account of its being necessary to send a ball of dirt, weighing several pounds, on the roots of the evergreens, we have to charge according for the dirt makes the transportation charges so much more. Without the ball of dirt the evergreens originally grew in, they cannot be transplanted with any degree of success.

Irish Juniper, 18 to 24 inches..... 2.50

Jun. Comm. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Slender columnar compact, mottled, silvery-grey; sharp needles. Very desirable for landscape purposes.

English Laurel, 18 to 24 inches..... 2.00

Laurocerasus Officinalis (English Laurel). A bushy evergreen shrub with bright dark green foliage, very useful in landscaping. Fine for hedges or as specimen plant.

Lawson Cypress, 18 to 24 inches.... 2.50

Lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress), Port

Orford Cedar. California and Oregon; 200 feet; graceful and conspicuous; branches horizontal, slightly pendulous; foliage dark green. Fine for grouping or single specimen. For timber it is said to be more durable than Coast Redwood.

Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inches..... 2.00

Picea Excelsa (Norway Spruce). Very rapid growing tree which makes it very useful for wind breaks and also very useful as specimen. Very hardy.

If you don't find some things you want in our list above write us and we will submit prices. We exchange stock with the largest growers on the coast and can get you first class stock at right prices.

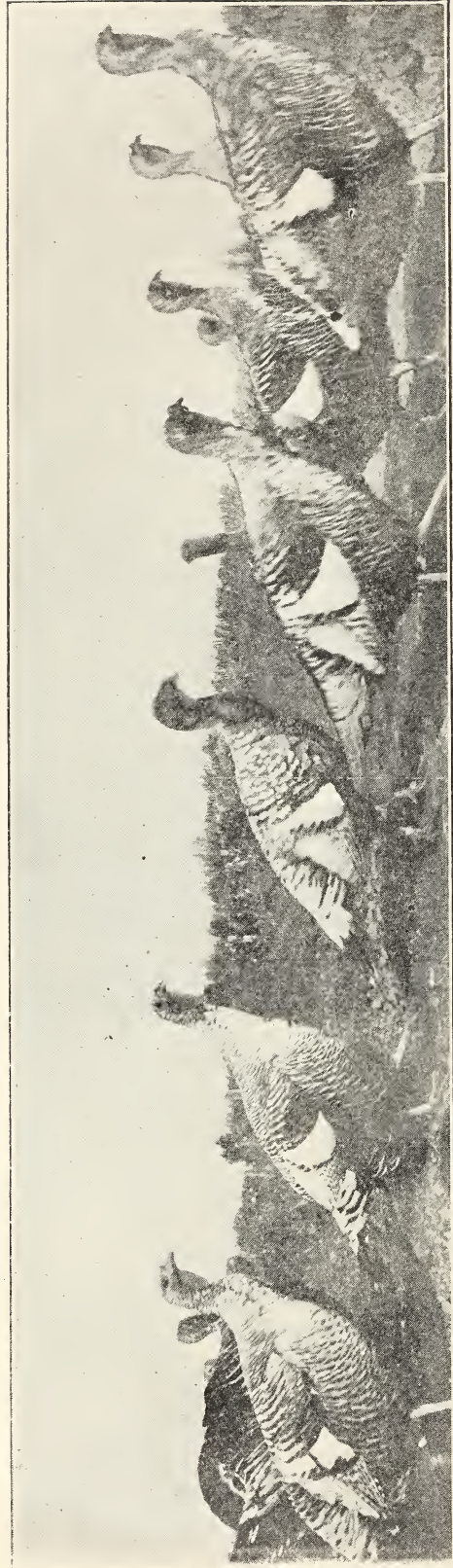


VARIETIES

We have had 30 years' experience in growing nursery stock, and have found that it is a fact that most nurseries grow a long list of odds and ends of worthless varieties in all lines of fruit trees, vines and plants. This makes a good looking catalogue, but would make no one a good orchard. You may observe almost anywhere an orchard is growing there are many trees occupying space that are absolutely worthless. So why plant them? Our list of stock submitted herein is culled to the bone, and represents the old, well known varieties and new kinds that have been tested and found to be good and we feel perfectly sure that you can get everything you need to plant, a genuinely good orchard, and you will not be disappointed in any of the varieties on our list.



Hudson's Barred Beauty Strain Narragansett Turkeys



Rightly called the Plymouth Rock of the turkey breed and rapidly increasing in popularity with the large commercial growers, for they will make larger, plumper turkeys and a more uniform grade for the Thanksgiving market than any other breed, the toms averaging twenty pounds, the hens fifteen at six months of age, where proper care and feed are given them. They are also the most highly domesticated of all the breeds, very tame and easily handled, never wandering over the country at large as do some other breeds, and they will always be on their roosts at night. The hens are excellent mothers and will bring the young poults through under most adverse conditions. We do not claim they will make a larger turkey than the bronze when the bronze is fully matured, but we feel sure they will make a larger finer bird for the Thanksgiving market, which is the market that growers always desire to take advantage of. Commercial growers everywhere are learning this which is creating a widespread demand for Narragansett breeding stock.

We have ideal conditions here for raising turkeys for we have under intense cultivation many acres of nursery stock, which keeps the ground free from disease, furnishing shade and dust baths for the growing turkeys,

the turkeys themselves performing their part by keeping down the many insect pests that find their way into the nursery making the combination a very good one.

We have what we consider very fine breeding stock, if we knew of any better we would certainly secure it, we are showing some of it on this page and you can judge for yourself if it is good enough for you. These are yearling toms weighing right at 30 pounds, the yearling hens averaging 18 pounds, our May hatched toms weigh at six months 20 to 22 pounds, the pullets 15 pounds, nothing abnormally large, such as 50 pound toms, but stock that breeds consistently uniform, number one birds, which will be appreciated far more by growers than to furnish them an abnormally large tom whose offspring runs uneven in size and type, which is usual in such stock, and is not breeding stock in the true sense, for good breeding stock is that which produces a fine uniform flock, that is just right at market time, market time for turkeys comes with Thanksgiving Day, therefore, if our ideas agree and our prices are satisfactory, we will surely appreciate your order for some of our Narragansetts and will show our appreciation by sending you nice stock.

PRICES

of Young Stock, Crated Free, Delivered to Express Office at Tangent

NO DISCOUNT

GOBBLERS—Variation in weights represents different ages of birds.

15-18 lb.	18-20 lb.	20-22 lb.	Over 22 lb.
\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$15.00

HENS—Variation in weights represents different ages of birds.

12-14 lb.	14-15 lb.	15-16 lb.	Over 16 lb.
\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$10.00

All stock will be properly crated, with feed furnished where ordered from long distances. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Reference as to our reliability, First National Bank, Albany, Oregon.



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Spray Calendar—When to Spray, What to Use

Insect or Disease	Plant Attacked	What to Spray With	First Spraying
Codling Moth	Apple, Pear	Arsenate of Lead	Just before calyx cups close.
San Jose Scale	Apple, Pear	Scalecide Standard Sulphur-Lime Solution	When leaves are off the tree.
Psyller Shell Bark Louse	Apple, mainly	Scalecide Standard Sulphur-Lime Solution	When leaves are off the tree.
Peach Moth or Twig Borer	Peach	Scalecide, 1 part to 20 parts water	When the insects appear.
Woolly Aphis	Apple	Scalecide, 1 part to 20 parts water	When the insects appear.
Aphis	Roses and plants	Aphisicide, fir Tree Oil Soap	Just as soon as the insects appear.
Cabbage Worm	Cabbage	Bug Death (non-poisonous)	Just as soon as the insects appear.
Gabbage Aphids	Cabbage	Scalecide, 1 part to 40 parts water	Before the worms eat into the cabbage.
Slug	Cabbage, Peas	Slug Shot, or Bug Death	When the insects appear.
Thrips	Roses	Thrip Juice, or Aphisicide	When the insects appear.
Cottony Scale	Pear, Currant	Scalecide, 1 part to 40 parts water	When insects become colony (May).
Scab	Apple, Pear	Bordeaux, double strength	Just before blossoms open.
Blackspot Canker	Apple	Standard Sulphur-Lime Solution	Immediately after leaves fall.
Leaf Curl	Peach	Standard Sulphur-Lime Solution	Before buds burst.
Mildew	Gooseberry	Postassium Sulphite 1 ounce to 2 gallons water	Just as buds burst.

DISTANCES RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTING

Apples (Standard)	25 to 40 ft. each way	Currants	5 ft. x 3 ft.
Pears (Standard)	20 to 35 ft. each way	Gooseberries	5 ft. x 3 ft.
Quince	15 ft. each way	Strawberries (hills)	36 in. x 18 in.
Peaches	18 to 24 ft. each way	Strawberries (matted rows)	48 in. x 12 ft.
Plums	15 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes	8 x 8 to 10 x 12 ft.
Cherries	25 to 40 ft. each way	Asparagus	4 x 1 ft.
Blackberries	6 ft. x 4 ft.	Rhubarb	4 x 2 ft.
Raspberries	6 ft. x 3 ft.		

NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

In Planting Trees the Greater Distance Should Be Given in the Richer Soils

DISTANCE APART	Square Method	Triangular Method	DISTANCE APART	Square Method	Triangular Method
1 foot apart each way	43,560	50,800	15 feet apart each way	193	222
2 feet apart each way	10,890	12,575	16 feet apart each way	170	196
4 feet apart each way	2,722	3,143	20 feet apart each way	108	125
6 feet apart each way	1,210	1,397	25 feet apart each way	70	81
9 feet apart each way	537	620	30 feet apart each way	48	55
10 feet apart each way	435	502	40 feet apart each way	27	31

RULE SQUARE METHOD—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows; this gives the number of square feet for each plant or hill, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) gives the number of plants or trees to an acre.

RULE TRIANGULAR METHOD—Divide the number required to the acre square method by the demical .866. The result will be number of plants required to the acre by triangular planting.

